

DINO DE LAURENTIIS PRESENTS AN EDWARD R. PRESSMAN PRODUCTION

ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER - JAMES EARL JONES

"CONAN THE BARBARIAN"

SANDAHL BERGMAN - BEN DAVIDSON - GERRY LOPEZ - MAKO - WILLIAM SMITH AND MAX VON SYDOW KIND ODD.

JOHN MILIUS AND OLIVER STONE BASIL POLEDOURIS EDWARD SUMMER D. CONSTANTINE CONTE AND EDWARD R. PRESSMAN BUZZ FEITSHANS AND RAFFAELLA DE LAURENTIIS JOHN MILIUS A UNIVERSAL RELEASE.





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A MARVEL SUPER SPECIAL MAGAZINE

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Volume 1 No. 21

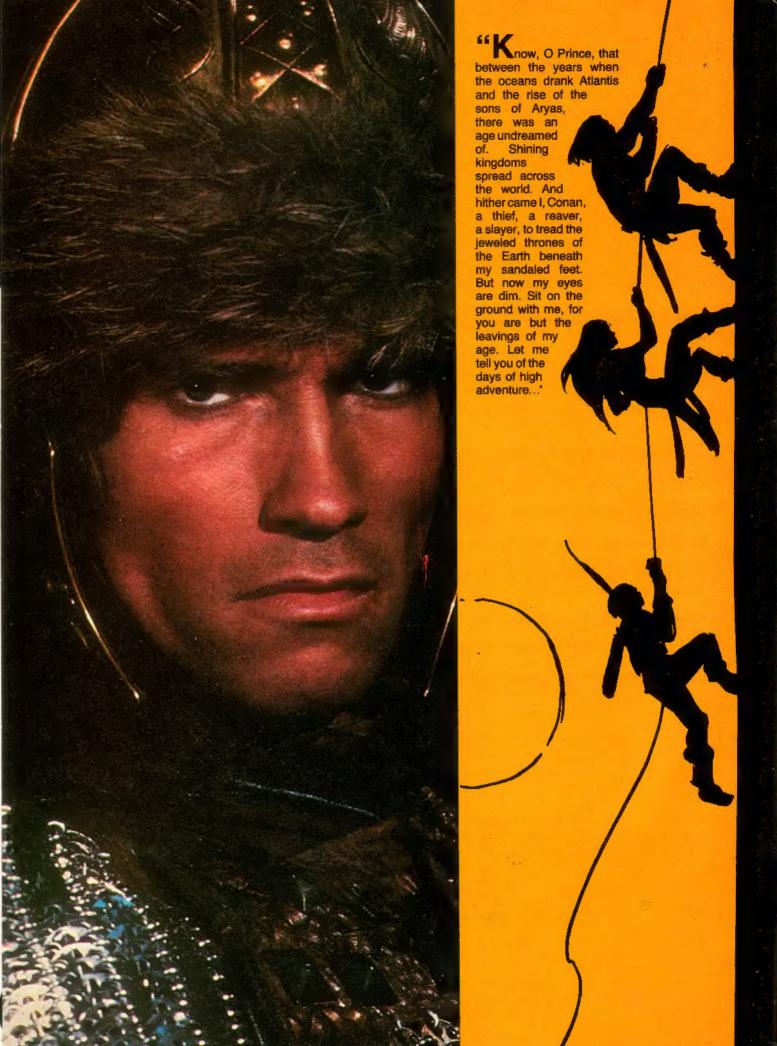
Summer 1982

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MARVEL SUPER SPECIAL ® VOL. 1 No. 21. Published by MARVEL COMICS GROUP, James E. Galton, President. Stan Lee, Publisher. Michael Z. Hobson, Vice-President, Published four times a year. OFFICE OF PUBLICATION: 387 PARK AVENUE SOUTH, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10016. CONAN is Copyright© 1982 Conan Properties, Inc. All rights reserved. The advertising and editorial material appearing on pages 53 through 65 only, copyright© 1982 by Marvel Cornics Group, a division of Cadence Industries Corp. All rights reserved. CONAN THE BARBARIAN® and CONAN® and the distinctive likenesses thereof are trademarks of Conan Properties, Inc., the trademark owners. Price \$2.50 per copy in the United States and Canada. All business inquiries should be addressed to Ed Shukin, Vice-President of Circulation, 10th floor. Printed in the United States of America. This periodical may not be sold except by authorized dealers and is sold subject to the conditions that it shall not be sold or distributed with any part of its cover markings removed, nor in a mutiliated condition.











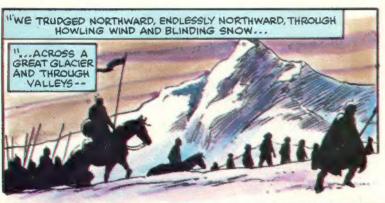


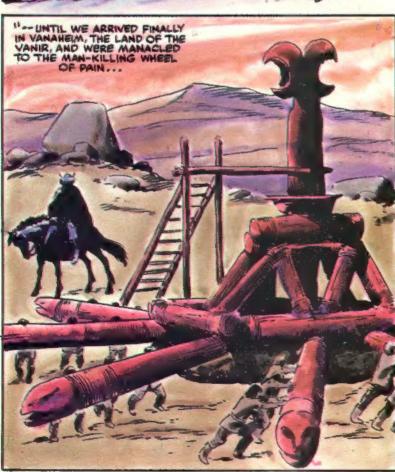














"I was weak from hunger and the long march, but on the day the vanir chained me to the wheel I made a solemn yow, beneath my breath, I murmured--





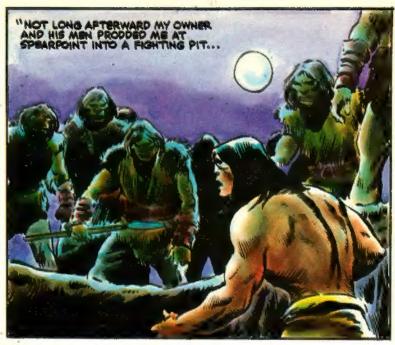


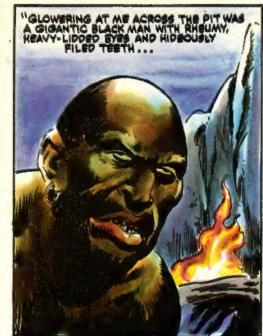










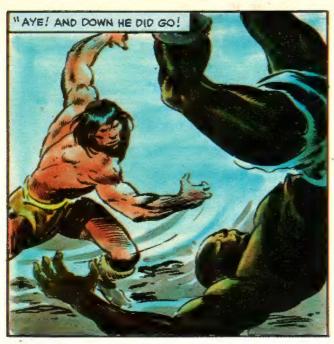








































"Still, without a real weapon, There was no way I could hope To repel an onslaught by the Entire Pack. I backed away, Seeking shelter among the Rocks...

"THE CLANKING OF MY SEVERED MANACLE CHAIN MINGLED IN THE FROSTY AIR --































"... FACING A HUT OF STONE AND SOD NESTLED AGAINST THE SIDE OF A SPRAWLING HILL...

























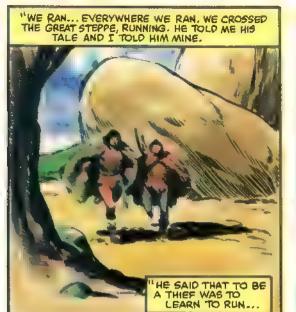




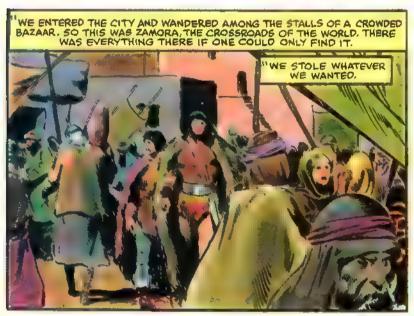




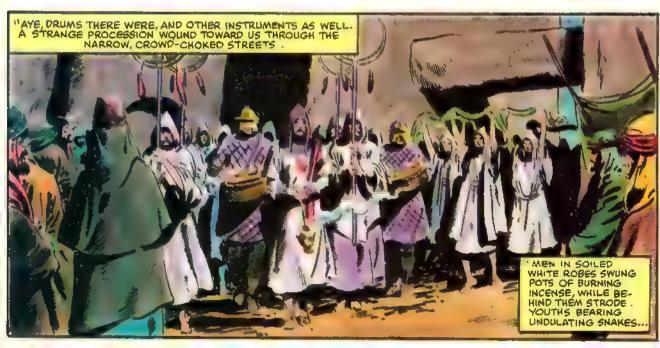












































I AM VALERIA, QUEEN OF THIEVES!















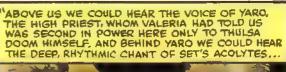






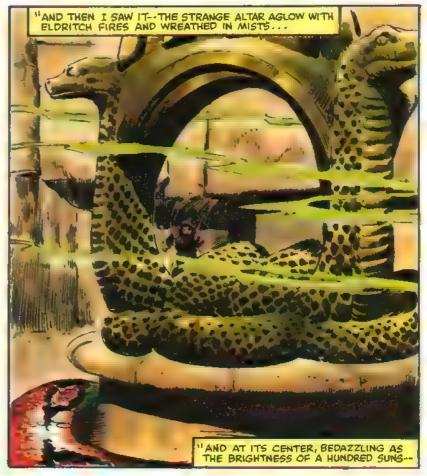
















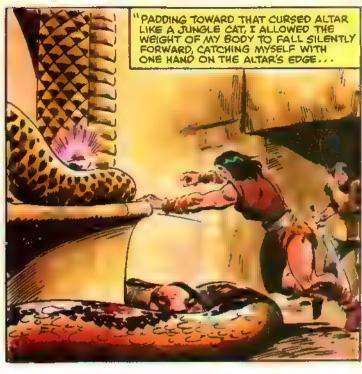


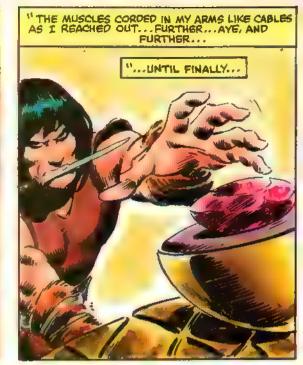












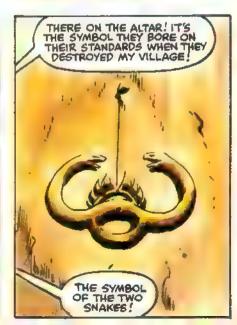






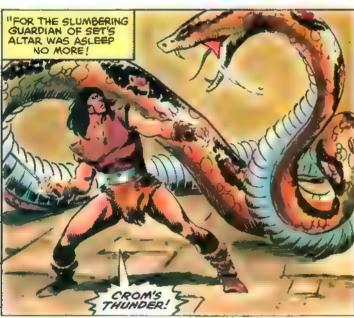




































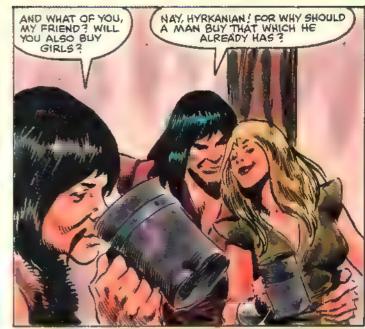


























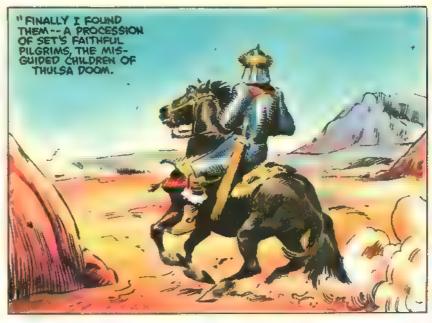








































































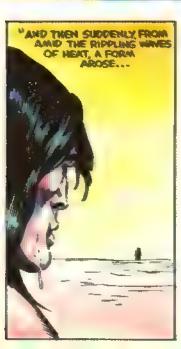


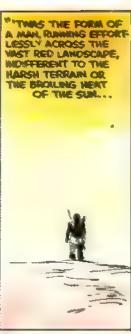














































TWAS NIGHTFALL BY THE TIME WE
REACHED THE GREAT RIVER-FILLED
GORGE THAT GASHED THE EARTH LIKE
A RAGGED SCAR BEHIND THE MOUNTAIN
OF POWER--

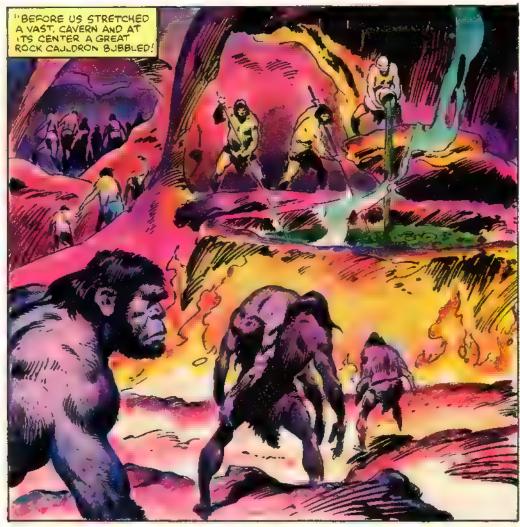






"AND THE SIGHT THAT CONFRONTED US WHEN AT LAST WE ENTERED THAT PLACE --



















































"ATOP THE GREAT MOUND NEAR THE WIZARD'S HUT, WE LAY VALERIA TO HER FINAL REST ON A PYRE OF DRIED WOOD ...









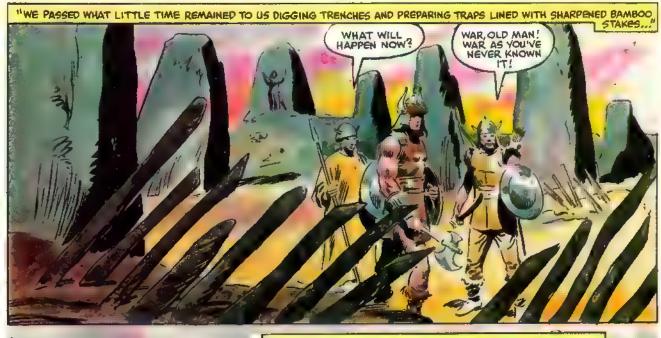














































































TWAS NOT EXACTLY
THE GODS WHO SAVED
YOUR TENDER HIDE,
PRINCESS!



























FROM HYBORIA to HOLLY-WOOD

articles and interviews by DAVID ANTHONY KRAFT



In an age
undreamed of, when
shining kingdoms lay
spread across the world
like blue mantles
beneath the stars,
hither came—

CONAN



onan! The name instantly conjures images—dark images, powerful images, images of a world that feels, perhaps uncomfortably, like our own dim past and yet is truly like nothing we have ever experienced before. It is a world of terror and triumph, of cruelty and survival, of magic and cunning—a world of the powerful and the more powerful!

It is not always simple to isolate a single cause for one character's phenomenal popularity. Many forces come into play, and some of those may be deeply hidden. Conan is a lone warrior, a barbarian living by sword and wit, yet he is by no means that simple. There is a genuine depth and complexity in the character and his world that speaks in some way to almost anyone who encounters him.

To those who enjoy high fantasy in whatever form (books, comics, television or film), Conan has become a modern mythology that informs us about ourselves, including our darker nature. It is, perhaps, this element that has made Conan the barbarian, the thief, reaver, slayer, warrior, and future King a true immortal!

While it is true that Conan is essentially synonomous with the term "heroic fantasy," his presentation, the creation of his world, has exclusively been the domain of the printed page. He has been immortalized in the writings of his creator, fantasy writer Robert E. Howard, first in magazines during the nineteen thirties, then in book collections from the nineteen sixties forward. Many of those book volumes were adorned by paintings executed by Frank Frazetta. Frazetta, one of the most distinguished fantasy illustrators alive today, most viv-

idly visualized Howard's world. Frazetta in many ways determined how future illustrators would look at the Cimmerlan and his world.

Finally, in 1970, Conan blazed his way into the world of comics (and, we modestly add, took it overwhelmingly by storm)! Many fine illustrators and writers honed these images of the world Robert E. Howard created, always striving to remain true to Howard's original concepts. For those who became involved, it was always a labor of love. And, slowly, the legend grew.

But, always on the printed page! This latest great stride in the career of the wandering Cimmerian was, if not inevitable, certainly predictable. Conan has made the heady leap from printed page to giant screen. If you have not yet seen the movie, the super special you now hold in your hands should have more than whetted your appetite. Needless to say, everyone involved has knocked themselves out to capture the scope and the granduer of the big screen production. If you have seen the movie, you know that there's an added thrill in seeing Conan and his world brought to life by nothing less than the sheer wizardry of Hollywood artistry and technology.

That should come as a surprise to no one, considering the impressive roster of actors, athletes, production people and technicians. You are probably familiar with most of them—people like Arnold Schwarzenegger, John Milius, Dino De-Laurentiis, Ron Cobb, James Earl Jones and others. If you aren't, you soon will be, as we take you on a special behind-the-scenes visit with some of the folks who helped bring the film into being.

OUT OF THE DEPTHS The Creation of Conan The Barbarian

efore we rush headlong into the glittering world of film magic, it would be negligent if we did in look back at the beginnings which made it all possible

It was the 1930s. In America, caught up in the midst of the great depression, scores of thick but inexpensive fiction magazines (called pulps because of the newsprint-type pulp paper they were printed on) proliferated on the newsstands. These magazines were devoted to genre stories. Here were detectives spacetimen, cowboys—all taking on evil in its darkest forms, it was an era that, not unlike our own, needed herces.

One particular magazine became as pecially popular. It was called Weird Tales. In the pages of this magazine people were first introduced to H. P. Loveraft, August Dereleth, Lord Dunsany and Robert E. Howard. The latter, in a story called "The Phoenix on the Sword." introduced many people for the first time to Conan of Cimmeria. The character was an instant success with the magazine's regular readership. In the space of a mere four years, Howard wrote seventeen Conan stories for Weight Tales (Including one novel, which was serialized over several issues).

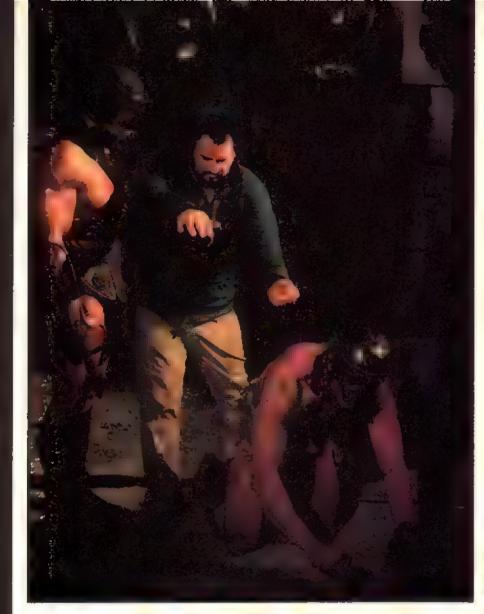
"Cohan-lay still: enduring the weight of his chains and the dispair of his position with the stocks of the wilds that had bred him. He did not move, because the jangle of his chains, when he shifted his body, sounded startlingly loud in the darkness and stillness, and it was his instinct born of a thousand wilderness bred ancestors, not to betray his position in his helplessness. This did not result from a logical resoning process the instinction the wild were there

from Hour of the Dragon by Robert E. Howard

Conan was not the only hero created by Howard. His other heroes were quite popular too—King Kull. Solomon Kane. Amra. Bran Mak Morn and others. But none captivated readers in quite the same way that Conan did.

This was also true for Howard, hit self. He often remarked that the Corner stories very nearly wrote themselved. The first Conan tale, he claimed, emerged virtually full blown, almost spontaneously, as if it had been first crystallized in the depths of his owner conscious. It was as if, he once remarked, the Cimmenan stood behind him, relating these adventures and the (Howard) were merely a conduit, a chronicler,

Because of this quality, Howard aims felt that Conan had the greatest depth of any of his characters, the most humanity. It was this very thing that seemed to fire the imagination of Conan's many readers, both when the stories were its printed and, later, when they were an thologized in book form.



MILIUS

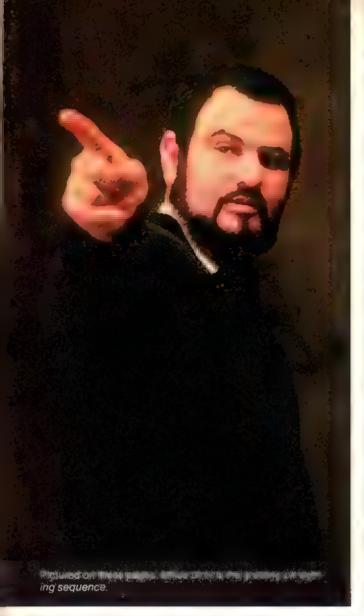
ohn Milius is widely acknowledged as one of Hollywood's finest storytellers, whose films are characterized by a spirit of rugged individualism which harks back to men like John Ford. He has previously written and directed Dillinger and The Wind and the Lion and written scripts for such blockbusters as Dirty Harry, Jerimiah Johnson, Big Wednesday, Magnum Force and Apocalypse Now. In all of his efforts arises the theme of man's instinctive and frequently violent reaction to circumstances that defy compromise.

All of this would seem to prepare Milius to be the man to be the driving force behind a project such as Conan In many ways, that is just what Milius' role has been. It was Milius who fought for casting which included athletic skill among the criteria (without sacrificing

acting ability) rather than just searching out bankable box-office superstars. It was Milius who brought in Ron Cobb as Production Designer because he believed in Cobb's artistic vision. It was Milius who did considerable historical research, in order to create a fantasy setting that might have been, before composing his final version of the screen-play—adapted from an original draft by Oliver (Midnight Express) Stone.

John Milius is a strong-willed perfectionist. Much of the credit for the Conan project belongs to him. And, yet, John would be the first to say that Conan was a group effort. As with a good repertory company, it was this group chemistry that made Conan possible—including Milius' ability to channel that chemistry!

DAK: How did you get involved with the





Conan movie?

MILIUS: I first heard of the Conan project when I was working on a movie of my own. The more I learned about Conan, the more I liked it, until I eventually dropped the work on my own film to direct Conan.

DAK: What was the reason for changing scripts?

MILIUS: Oliver Stone's script was based on the Robert E. Howard story, "Rogues in the House." I felt the film should more be a story of how Conan came to be.

DAK: Could you elaborate?

MILIUS: Well, over the years, I felt that a lot of the different interpretations of Howard s work, and the different interpretations of the sword-and-sorcery genre had, in a way, diluted Conan. I felt that he should revert back to being a myth—return to the concept of being a pure, undiluted legend, a primal example of mythology. I wanted to achieve the aura of such heroes as Beowulf, Siegned, etc

DAK: Did you find yourself in any way influenced by the super-hero genre films

that were either already released, or in the works?

MILIUS: No, not at all.

DAK: Do you think that the popularity of these other films will help Conan?

MILIUS: Well, we'll never know that until the movie comes out.

DAK: Why was Spain chosen as the location for *Conan?*

MILIUS: When I went to the other countries—Yugoslavia, Germany and others—and examined the cost of operating there, and the efficiency of operating there, compared to what I had learned in Spain, well, Spain came out the best. Also, I had made *The Wind and the Lion* there, so I knew the locations and I knew the people and how they worked. In fact, the people who liked *The Wind and the Lion* should love *Conan*.

DAK: What was your working relationship with Arnold like?

MILIUS: Arnold had never had a working relationship with a director in a feature film before. It became a real pleasure and honor to work with him...

He is absolutely disciplined and totally dedicated to the nth degree—so superb

in everything he does. He works harder than anyone I've ever seen. He really outs himself into his work.

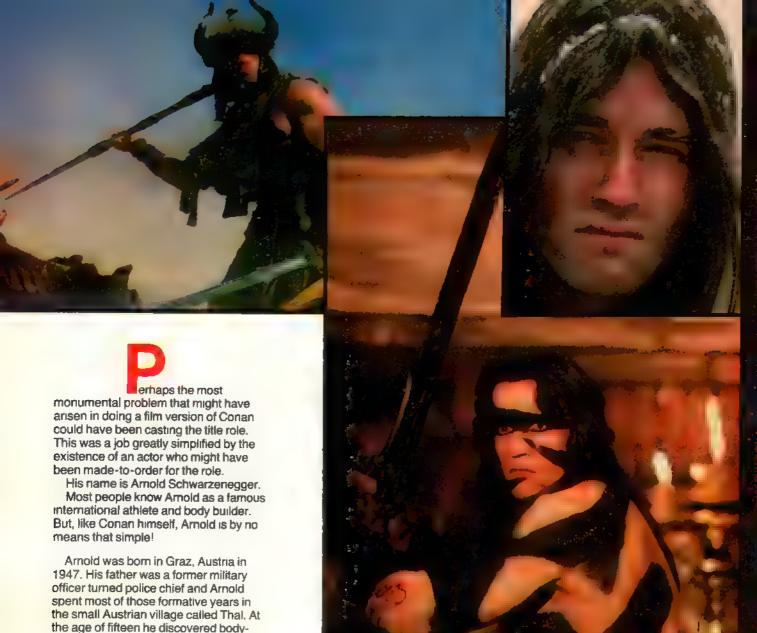
It's a crude way of putting it, but, in some ways, my relationship with Arnold and the other actors in Conan was, as Arnold put it, like, "I was the dog trainer and they were the dogs." I think that happened because Conan is a crude—primal—movie. Everything was reduced to its most basic level.

DAK: What were some of the special effects used in this film?

MILIUS: One scene that had a lot of special effects work was when Conan is brought back to health. You have his girl-friend Valeria, and God all together in the scene. That had a lot of special visual effects.

Then, in the Temple of Set, there is the giant snake and the special effects with that

This movie has a very surreal, dreamlike quality, much like *Apocalypse Now.* **DAK:** If the *Conan* movie is well received, is there a possibility of a sequel? **MILIUS:** Yes, in fact, work is already being done on it.



The man who would be Conan...

ARNOLD SCWARZENEGGER

want to be the best-built man in the world—and then I want to go to America and be in the movies. I want to be an actor "

building. At the time, he told his father: "I

Arnold pursued training and bodybuilding with the fervor of someone who has a clear goal in mind. He describes it thusly: "I set a goal. I visualize it very clearly and create the drive, the hunger, for turning it into reality. There's a kind of joy in that kind of ambition, in having a vision in front of you. With that kind of joy, discipline isn't difficult, or negative, or grim. You love doing what you have to do."

He spent a few years in the Austrian army, where he was able to maintain his bodybuilding (and even won his first award). Then, at 21, Arnold garnered his

first Mr. Universe title and realized his dream to come to the United States. Here, he attended UCLA (studying psychology!) and the University of Wisconsin (where he emerged with degrees in Business Administration and International Economics) even while continuing to pile title on title for his athletic accomplishments. So much for the weight-lifter-as-meathead sterotype!

In 1975, Arnold made his film debut in Bob Rafelson's Stay Hungry with Sally Field and Jeff Bridges, a film which won no small amount of critical acclaim. For his role, he received the Golden Globe Award for "Best Newcomer."

Arnold Schwarzenegger found acting an enormous but fulfilling challenge Physical competition is a solitary pursuit, one in which great discipline is required to keep emotions in check, to build a wall against anything from within or without that might negatively affect performance. Acting is quite the opposite. The need to be sensitive to others and to interact is paramount. An actor often must be open and keep defenses down. Still, as with everything he sets out to do, Arnold found he adapted and learned quickly—and that the results were exceedingly gratifying.

Arnold went on to do Pumping Iron (1977), The Villain (1979—with Kirk Douglas and Ann-Margaret) and The Jayne Mansfield Story (1980, for CBS-TV).



Opposite page (clockwise from top left): Schwarzenegger as a battle-garbed Conan; as a snow-crusted slave of the Manus and camouflaged lurker in the Temple of Power. Above: Thanksgiving dinner the hard way!

Conan marks Amold's most important role to date and the achievment of yet another goal—acting in an adventure film, the perfect form for combining his two great loves, acting and athletics. It is a combination he handles with the same flair with which he has handled all other challenges, and which will continue to gather him titles, awards and kudos from admiring audiences!

DAK: How did you first become involved with the movie?

ARNOLD: I met a gentleman by the name of Ed Pressman, who had purchased the movie rights to Conan. He approached me in a restaurant and asked me if I was interested in playing Conan. Of course, I said yes. My involvement turned out to be part of a step-by-step process that took about three years, getting all the different aspects to the film settled. Ed Pressman eventually got

John Milius to be the director. This was a very good choice, because John has had a lot of expenence with adventure films. **DAK:** What interested you most about the Conan character?

ARNOLD: Well, first of all, I was attracted to the whole project because it was an adventure film—a bigger-than-life type of adventure film. And this is something that I've always wanted to do. I had read the books and comic-books about Conan, so I was familiar with the character, and I very much wanted to play the part—it was more than what I expected to receive as an actor. The more I got involved with the film, the more I came to love the character.

DAK: Was there a lot of physical challenge for you in the movie?

ARNOLD: I always wanted to be in a John Milius film. John likes his films to be very physical, and likes for his actors to be very committed to their roles.

John was always in there pushing for

rnore and more action. I had to learn all kinds of fighting techniques—I had to learn sword fighting, how to throw axes, ride the horses the way John wanted me to, lift large, heavy objects, so it was very challenging for me to learn how to do all the different things John wanted me to learn, especially since there were a lot of things that I had never done before.

The reason why I think everything went well for me in the movie is because I had to do all this physical training. John was an excellent motivator. Whenever you were in pain, or frustrated during a scene, he would say something like, "pain is only temporary; film is permanent." And, I believe that is true—not only in film, but in life. You can't achieve anything good without first experiencing some sort of pain.

DAK: James Earl Jones mentioned that he received a lot of inspiration for his part from the sets created by production designer Ron Cobb. Did you find yourself

similarly affected?

ARNOLD: One of the many things that you do think about, when you're doing a film is the set designing. Everything, from the buildings down to the weapons Rob Cobb designed, was so realistic that you felt as if you were right there. It was so wonderful, the way all this stuff was built. The villages, the interiors—everything he did was so realistic that there was no way that you could not be affected by what you saw. And, if you did not know that they were just stage sets, you'd think that they actually were the real things.

This is one of the key elements that can really go far to help make the spectator-the viewer-feel as if he really is right there. So that, for the time that he's watching the film, the viewer can actually believe that he is back in that time, rather than seeing that the film is obviously shot in front of a set. It was one of John's key issues to make things so believable—to make everything appear the way it ought to be, from the design of the clothes to the weapons and buildings to every part of people's lives. Everything had to be done right. Clothing that was supposed to have been used a lot, or worn by poorer people, had to be torn and dirtylooking and grimy. I think that Ron Cobb has done the perfect job. He made you. as an actor, feel as if you were right there. You didn't have to work that hard to get into your character. Automatically, you felt that you were back in that time and that you were the person you were supposed to play.

DAK: Could you elaborate on the working arrangement you had with John Milius?

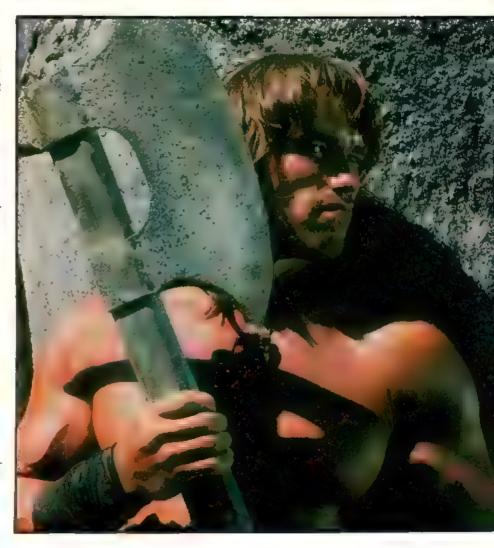
ARNOLD: Basically, I felt that John knew exactly what he wanted in Conan, and also what he wanted out of me. He had such an exact vision—a finished product in his mind—that it seemed best not to interfere. Like, a lot of actors say, "Well, the way / interpret this scene... the way / see it ... or the way / have read it ..." You know, some actors try to think too much. Then, what you have is a vision of the director's conflicting with that of the actor's. When that happens,

you can have serious problems. I think that the vision of the film belongs to the director. That is why he is called the director—he is the one who directs you in the scene. You talk about the scene and the character ahead of time, but then, when you do the scene, you run the risk of runing things if you do not follow the director's instructions. So, in talking with John, I realized that because he had such a vision of the scene, that I could totally give myself over to him, let him direct me through the scene, and let him have the responsibility of making the shot work or not work. I felt my job was to

kind of a joke on the set.

DAK: Did you find a real challenge in making the many fight scenes believable for the audience?

ARNOLD: Again, because we had such good trainers, and further coaching from Terry Leonard, the stunt coordinator, and John Milius, it was very easy to do, in one sense, because John had such a clear and easily visualized sense of how the fights should be done. He was very much into doing realistic fight scenes, you know. That means that you really do take a metal sword and you really do slam it down on a metal shield, and if that





do exactly what John said. And I did that.

I developed a "Dog Theory" during the rehearsals for Conan. John called us into the office every day, and us actors would work with him, going through every scene in the script, and we did just exactly what he said. He'd say, "Now, do it over again, I want to hear that dialogue again." And we'd do it twenty times. And, "do that over again," 'lie down on the floor, get up," and so on. The effect was very similar to that in dog training classes, and we all felt as if we actors were in the position of the dogs and John was the trainer. It wound up becoming

shield is not at the right place at the right time, the sword really will hit you over the head! So, doing it John's way, with real weapons, you do have facial expressions that show your real emotion. In a way, you don't have to act—you're really fighting!

DAK: Since Conan is such a physical movie, did you feel that you were in any danger of getting seriously hurt during these fights?

ARNOLD: I think that the *potential* for danger is what helps make this film really work. The fact that you are facing a very real danger shows in your face. For in-



stance, if you were in a no-risk situation, as far as your self is concerned, I think that you would really have to act to be scared—to act as if you really were in trouble. This way, having that danger already there, you don't have to act—you are in trouble!

DAK: Which scenes did you like working on the most?

ARNOLD: Basically, I liked scenes where sets were built—like, the Mountain of Power, the Torture Chamber, the Temple of Set, those kind of things.

DAK: Could you explain the work in-

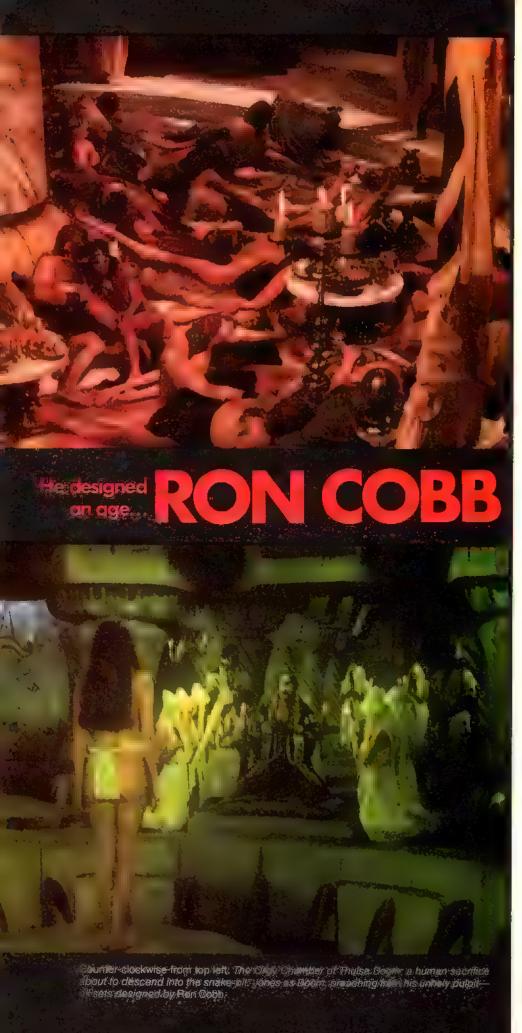
volved in the fight scene you had with the giant snake in the Temple of Set?

ARNOLD: Well, the scene took three days to shoot, and everything had to be done step by step. You had to start out with the snake curled around this jewel—the Eye of the Serpent. Then, there was my stealing the jewel, and the fight between me and the snake. And, in the fight itself, I was picked up and thrown around a lot. But it was really important to stage the fight, because there was a lot of set-up work for each part of the fight. You also had to constantly go back to check your continuity before you could

begin any part of the fight, too. It was a miserable experience for me, personally, but the whole scene was very well done. The snake was very well designed. And the set, a sort of snake pit, with all kinds of dead bodies lying around, was very realistic.

DAK: Are you looking forward to doing a sequel?

ARNOLD: Of course, that all depends on how well the audience receives the first Conan movie, and all the legal work that would have to be taken care of before a sequel could be shot. But, yes, I would like to do it again very much!



on Cobb's art career did not seriously begin until after he was discharged from the Army. Despite little formal training, Ron felt that it was high time to do something with the skill and talent that he had developed over the years, and immediately after he was discharged, he made his big push into the art field. His first exhibitions were displayed at a Los Angeles area theatre called "The Encore," where his work attracted the attention of such notables as Ray Bradbury, From these exhibitions, Ron was commissioned to do a number of record alburn jackets and also received a number of personal painting commissions from director John Milius-who would, almost sixteen years later, tap him for the production designer's job on the epic Conan

In 1965, Ron began a five year cartooning stint with the famous underground newspaper, "The Free Press." Always interested in traveling and living in different countries, and seeing the underground phenomenon beginning to fade, Ron moved to Australia in 1971, where he lived for a year, travelling extensively through the area. He returned to Los Angeles and was almost immediately contacted by Dan O'Bannon to work on the movie Dark Star-for which, amongst other things, he designed the exterior of the space-ship used in the movie. This film proved to be a big step for Ron, Dan and a man named John Carpenter, for all wound up going on to much greater endeavors. Dan to work with Steven Spielberg and to do work on the Star Wars film, and John Carpenter to become a director, known for his unforgettable horror film, Halloween, Ronhimself soon became involved in the Alien movie, and, as everyone knows, his work on that famous film received enthusiastic acclaim. Then, Conan called. and he was elevated to the position of production designer. But, if you think that Ron has reached the pinnacle of his success and ambition, guess again. For as you will see, as far as Ron's concerned, it's only just begun!

DAK: How did you become involved

with the Conan movie?

COBB: Shortly after I had finished my work on Alien, I was introduced to Ed Pressman who was, at the time, putting together the Conan movie. He saw some samples of my work, liked them, and asked me to do a number of production paintings for Conan. I was familiar with the Conan character, from the Robert E. Howard stories, the comic-books all the way through the Frazetta paintings, but I was not what you would call a real fan. I liked what Ed told me and showed me, and agreed to do some work for him. But

I told him that my time would be limited because I had already obligated myself to John Milius. John was developing a mountain man film at the time, and since he had contacted me before Ed. I felt that I would have to begin work on John's film when he called Ed said that was fine with him, as his own project was still very much in the formative stages. I wound up putting in about a month's worth of design work on Conan, before I got the call from John to start in on his mountain man movie

While in the middle of his own film. John heard more and more about the Conan movie and became increasingly interested in directing it. Eventually, Ed. Pressman did approach John with the offer, Suddenly, all work on the mountain. man movie stopped and we were off doing Conan! Not only that, but John did something that was really extraordinary —he fought to have me made production designer of the whole film! This was really unusual, and John did have to fight to get this done, because I had almost virtually no experience in that position! The most I had ever done in that area. before was some work on Alien, but in no way did that really qualify me for the job. However, John won out and I was given this highly responsible position. To say the least, it was a tremendous opportunity for me. And, I am very, very grateful to John for giving me the chance and for trusting me and my ability to do the job. DAK: Given the fact that this was your first time out as a production designer, how much latitude were you given? COBB: Of course, I don't have other films I could compare it to, but, judging from comments made by other production designers and art directors, I wound up having enormous latitude and freedom-restricted only by the budget and oddities of location sites. John pretty much left the whole look of the picture up to me. In comparison, Ridley Scott, the director on Alien, worked very closely with his designers and art directors because he is a more visual director. Being left out on my own, especially for my first time out, was a little bit frightening, but as it turned out, John loved everything I created

DAK: What challenges faced you in the creation of Howard's Hyborean Age for the movie?

COBB: John and I, right from the start. wanted to give the film an almost historical look-very believable within this obviously fantasy film. At the same time, we wanted to incorporate that dynamic spirit that is so evident in Howard's stories and Frazetta's paintings. So, from the beginning, the vision of the sets was a mixture of our own vision, and bits and pieces of the different genres that had preceeded us-balanced, of course, by the practical limitations of movie making.

I was very much intrigued by the prospect of designing whole new (or old, as it were) cultures—from costumes, architecture, life-styles down to even the smallest details.

Where I was really able to cut loose was with the Cult of Set-the religious sect that Conan fights against in this film. John borrowed the King Kull villain, sorcerer Thulsa Doom, and used him as the high priest of Set. Around him, and the snake symbols, I wanted to give an exotic, sort of Aztec, look-combined with the feel that one gets from visiting the garish, ornate temples found in southeast Asia, When I was living in Australia. I travelled a lot through Asia and was very much struck by the exotic, gaudy quality of the Hindu temples-the painted plaster, the garish colors—the almost psychedlic imagery. So a lot of what I saw and experienced during those trips was adapted into this movie.

so strong that it could actually lift Arnold Schwarzennegger off the ground! DAK: Did you work out a very detailed

storyboard for the movie?

COBB: I was not in a position to actually do this, because the bulk of my time on the movie-two-and-a-half years-was spent in the actual implementation of the scenes for the story, itself. So, what happened was, we called in fantasy artist Bill Stout to do some storyboard work. And. when I was overseas, looking at sites in Yugoslavia and Spain, John was in Los Angeles working with another artist on storyboarding some particularly difficult special effects. But there really was no overall storyboard for the film.

DAK: Once you had the sites selected. and the designs drawn up, then you had to go out and get the sets constructed? COBB: Yes. I was very involved in the



It was also very interesting to design a religion from beginning to end, going into all the details, like the lesser deities, the religious beliefs from life and death on down, the symbols like the Eve of Set. etc. I even designed the written language, a sort of hieroglyphic, and did the assassination dagger.

The giant Snake of Set was constructed by Peter Forsey, an Englishman, from a series of detailed renderings I did. Peter's a marvelous sculptor, who did some work on Alien. He did an excellent job of making the snake realistic. The most demanding work on the snake was done by the special effects man, Nick Allder, who did the construction of the incredibly complicated hydraulic mechanism inside the snake. The beauty of this snake is that it could be operated without any external wires. And the snake was

production and construction of the sets. I had two art directors under me who implemented a lot of my ideas, but I found myself overseeing a lot of the actual construction myself. I also was traveling all over Spain, from one set location to the other, making all manner of aesthetic decisions about color, angles, and any of the thousands of little problems that always crop up.

When we were in the actual shooting of a set, I would be very involved in the initial phases of the scene. I would make sure that all of the various elements were in the scene, everything was properly set up, and that it was all done to John's liking. Once the shooting really got underway, I would usually leave the set and go off somewhere else, like another set under construction, or the location of the

next set to be used, etc.

In the course of all of this, John also gave me the opportunity to do some of the second unit work. This was where I would go out with a camera crew and take some scenes of Conan riding through the mountains, the making of the sword, and some of the atmospheric shots of traveling. Occasionally, we would use doubles of the principal actors. And, occasionally, we would discover that we had missed something on a set, and I'd be assigned to go back and reshoot the scene. That wound up being very good experience for me. Terry Leonard was the official second unit director, and he did most of the work. which was very, very good. I just filled in when necessary.

DAK: Did you have to make any special consideration, in the construction of your sets, for Arnold's great strength?

COBB: Well, in one scene Arnold was supposed to lift this simulated stone pot and huge wrought-iron cradle. In this case, the iron was real. Though we made the pot out of fiberglass, the whole thing wound up being incredibly heavy—in fact, he almost could not lift it! It was something to watch him strain, his huge muscles bulging, to lift and carry this whole thing the distance required for the

In another case, we had a huge horizontal wheel—with great big spokes on it—that Arnold pushed. This was where Arnold supposedly got his great strength.

The wheel was supposed to be a massive grindstone for grain. We built this gigantic set out of simulated logs and timber, wrapped around a steel frame that was imbedded in a concrete base. The amazing thing about this apparatus was that, as massive and ponderous as it looked, it was really very easy to turn. So, when Arnold would get out there and start pushing, the spokes would start whizzing around at an incredibly fast speed. He could actually push it with one hand! So, to give the illusion of great resistance, members of the art department would be positioned at other spokes, off camera, and be pushing in the opposite direction.

DAK: Has your work as a production







designer for Conan whetted your appetite to do more?

COBB: There is certainly an ongoing fascination and desire to design for film. I sort of knew it would lead to this, and I wouldn't rule out the desire for me to work on a Conan sequel. My Conan movie experience proved that I very much enjoy my work. I like to specialize in fantasy and science-fiction because, with them, I don't have the restriction of recreating something that's already existed, like you would in a period piece—a western, for instance. And I am fascinated with the problem of taking an obvious fantasy setting and creating a sense of realism in the set.

I'm also thinking of writing screenplays—this is something I've always had in the back of my mind—and possibly even directing, at a future date. When, and if, that ever happens, I still want to continue with the production designing. And it is a definite possibility that I will be directing a movie, because I have had offers, though it would be very premature to discuss them in any detail right now. The opportunity does exist, so it more depends on me to get up enough nerve to actually go out and do it.

DAK: Has work on this movie influenced your artistic style in any way? COBB: Well, I hope that it broadly improves my ability. In the case of Conan, it gave me an opportunity to think long and hard about the ancient world and all the details that go into all levels of life. Now, I have a very good idea of what constitutes a technology that is sort of comparable to the Middle Ages of our history. It was especially interesting, for instance, to work through your mind how one uses water, how you light a room, where wagons go, etc. It eventually became so involved for me that, for a while, I felt that I was actually living in this ancient world I was creating.

Another source of inspiration were the craftsmen that worked under me. The Spanish crews had a long history of working on films including such movies as Lawrence of Arabia, Sergio Leone's spaghetti westerns, and Milius' own The Wind and the Lion. They were very familiar with the demands of movie construction and applied an old world craftsmanship to their labor that, in some ways, was far superior to anything I had ever seen done elsewhere. For instance, in doing the interior of the Cult of Set's chamber, they finished and polished the plaster in such a way that, even looking closely at the columns, unless you knew they were plaster, you'd swear they were marble. I was just in awe of the quality of these craftsmen and their work.

DAK: So you think you've done justice, overall, to the Conan mythos with this film?

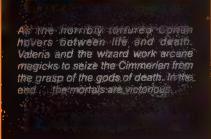
COBB: Yes, I should mention that John is bringing his own vision to the legend. His screenplay is excellent and really captures the spirit of Conan. What most people don't realize is that some things that work in text or comics don't come off, or can't be done as effectively, in the movies, and vice versa. Each medium has its own strengths and weaknesses and it is the knowledge of these that can turn a story into an event worth experiencing.

In the case of this movie, I think that the audience will find it to be more of an adventure story than a sorcerous one. John wound up being relatively light on the magic and concentrated more on the battles and psychological aspects of the story. But that was an important part of the barbarian world, and John wanted that complete barbarian experience to be there













ronically, James Earl Jones is perhaps most famous not for what he has done on stage and screen, but for what he has done in the sound studio. As almost everyone knows, his is the menacing sepulchral voice of Darth Vader in Star Wars and The Empire Strikes Back.

Jones has appeared, before camera, in many films—his first role was that of a navigator in a B-52 bomber in *Dr. Strangelove*. But Jones' acting career has not been limited to just movies. He has had a long and illustrious career both on and off Broadway. At press time he is thrilling New York audiences with his stunning performance of *Othelio*.

An excellent character actor, he now finds himself offered more anti-hero and villainous roles, not only because of the quality of his voice, but also because he is older. The heroes, it seems, are predominantly the younger actors, while the villains are the older. If that truly becomes the case with James Earl Jones, by the time he reaches age sixty, he will become filmland's ultimate personification of evil!

DAK: What attracted you to the part of Thulsa Doom?

JEJ: I had read John Gardner's Grendel, and had, from that moment, had a very strong desire to play that role. However, I was very disappointed to learn that it was to be produced as an animated feature. So, when I was presented the Conan script, and read the part of Thulsa Doom, and saw that it was

going to be a live-action movie, I gladly accepted the part.

DAK: How did you and director John Milius approach the character of Thulsa Doom?

JEJ: One of the things that John suggested that I do was read all I could about the Cult of Assassins—from the very first mention of them, up to present day. I did this, and I also read about Thulsa Doom, who was actually a character in the King Kull sagas of Robert E Howard, because I do a lot of research for any character I portray. But, John's particular emphasis on the assassins was very, very helpful and gave me an added insight into the character he wanted me to play.

One thing that John did, which was actually suggested by Arnold Schwarzenegger, was very, very interesting to me as an actor, because I had never seen this done before. When we were on location, one of the first things that Arnold said to John was, something like, "Treat me like a dog you are training. You want me to look up, tell me to look up, you want me to look down and scowl, tell me to look down and scowl," and so on. The reason for this was that Arnold had not had much experience as an actor and as a result, literally turned himself over to the director, saying, "Use me as you will." I was very fascinated by this, because it was the first time I had ever encountered such a thing, and I went up to John and said, "Look, why don't you try that with me, also?" It was a very revealing experience, and one that helped me

out quite a bit. It places a lot of an actor's faith in the director, but if the opportunity should present itself, I do plan on doing this same thing again

John is very, very good. He knows how to stage the action he wants, and how to get the actors to deliver it the way he wants without offending anyone. He was very demanding, but he treated us all as individuals.

DAK: How did you prepare yourself for getting into character?

JEJ: That was perhaps the simplest part of all, because of the incredible sets constructed by Ron Cobb. He went into such extensive detail, and had such incredible vision, that the moment you walked onto the set, you felt as if you really were back in that time period! You could almost literally feel the primal power, like in the Temple of Set, emanating from the props So, it was very easy to assume the role of Thulsa Doom DAK: How long were you involved in the location filming of Conan?

JEJ: Well, my participation occurred in two stages, because I was, at the time, working on a Broadway play. The people on Conan were very understanding, and worked out their shooting schedule around my performing schedule, so everything wound up working out very well. I was first in Spain for two weeks, then I returned to New York and the play, and then, after a few weeks had passed, I returned again to Spain, where I spent my longest period on location

DAK: But your work on Conan did not end once the location shooting was fin-





ished?

JEJ: Oh, no. Once the location work was done, we had to do the looping—going into the sound studios and redoing the dialogue when outside noise beyond our control interfered with a shot. A common problem we had was jet plane noise.

It is too bad, too, for in one scene, I don't think that we will be able to match what was done on location. I was delivering a long speech at the narrow end of this amphitheatre-like location. The speech will actually be much shorter in the final version, I'm sure. But the effect that I achieved, from the spot where I was standing, I do not think that it will be properly duplicated in the sound studio.

DAK: Did you have an opportunity to see the dailies, to see how you did under John's direction?

JEJ: No, I did not.

DAK: Did you socialize much with the

DAK: Did you socialize much other actors?

JEJ: A little, but everyone was very. very busy, so there really wasn't much of an opportunity to socialize. We were all memorizing lines, or practicing with our trainers, because this was a very physical film, and a lot of us did need training for our parts. I'm not a very athletic man, myself, so the role of Thulsa Doom was somewhat of a challenge for me because some of the things he did, like ride a horse, for instance, I had never done myself. So, I learned how to ride. And, as you might expect, I had the usual embarrassing moment when I wanted to go forward, and the horse wanted to go backward, with the result that I fell off the horse.

One thing that I did get involved in was working out in the gymnasium that had been set up for Arnold and the other bodybuilders in the film. Arnold had invited me to join him and I eventually got involved in the routine of working out on the exercise machines. The only bad thing about working out on the machines occurred after I was through on location and returned to the United States. I had ordered my own exercise machine, and it was three weeks before it was set up for use. The result of that was that my muscles got flabby. But, that is no longer the case, now.

DAK: It appears, then, that you and Arnold got along very well. Had you met before *Conan?*

JEJ: I was working on the Ted Kennedy presidential campaign, and had phoned the campaign headquarters in California, and found out that the person on the other end of the line was Arnold! So, though we did not actually meet until the movie, Conan, we had already gotten to know each other through our political work.

DAK: What was a day's schedule like in Spain?

JEJ: We would be up before dawn, when we would get into makeup and costumes. We would begin shooting at the different locations in Spain as soon as light permitted, and work all through the day, six days a week—with lunch, of course, served at the set.

DAK: Since this was a physical movie, did you do many of your own stunts?
JEJ: No. I am not really that physical an actor, as I said, so almost all of my stunts were done by a stuntman, an excellent man, I should add, who did an outstanding job for me. His name is Brubaker, and he is really one of the finest stuntmen I've seen in the business.

DAK: What was the most satisfying scene for you in the whole picture?

JEJ: There was no one scene, it was more like in a set—the Temple of Set. And, again, that goes back to Ron Cobb's excellent work. I think that his work will be one of the reasons that the film will succeed, because he was able to achieve such incredible mood and realism with his sets.



CON-82



